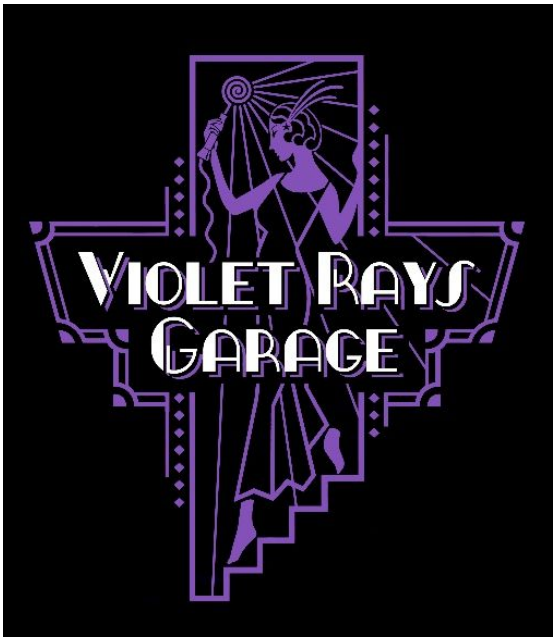
Violet Rays

Buying Guide For High-Frequency Devices



This guide is intended to help the interested layman to buy the right violet ray device.

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Foreword

Again and again I am asked which device is the right one. This is an exciting question because there are many perspectives on such devices. Some like the rattle and clatter of old devices, some like the quiet hum of solid state devices. There is no such thing as the right device, that is a very individual question. Depending on what I want to achieve, certain devices come into question or not. To help you through the jungle of offers, I have written a small shopping guide.
Choosing the right device is like buying a car: you have to be clear about what you want. What is important to you and what is not. Of course, the budget that you have available for the purchase is also a determining factor. Generally, we put aside the maintanence costs when making the decision. Think about how you would buy a car. The right high-frequency device is selected in a similar way.
I myself used to have a commercial vehicle that was highly reliable every day and on Sunday I got my classic car out of the garage, which got on my nerves. But when he ran, it was just great.

I recently made a few mistakes when I bought a Haider device, paid far too much and ultimately sunk all the money. But that was also because I just got addicted. I didn't think about it enough and just bought greedily - and that was the last impetus for this little shopping consultant.
Devices are getting more and more expensive, so I think it's important to look closely at what you're buying. You just have to know what you're getting yourself into. Here I have put together some criteria for you.

Have fun while reading!

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1 Choosing the right technology

In my opinion, this little guide provides some pointers for choosing the right high-frequency healing device. I make no general claims, these are my thoughts and my approach that I have developed over 20 years.
Choosing a radio frequency healing device is a bit like buying a car. The first thing I have to ask myself is do I want a modern car or a classic car. Both have strengths and weaknesses.

1.1 New technology

If I want a modern car, I expect a high level of safety, little driving noise and a high level of comfort. A high mileage is also important. For healing devices, that means opting for a solid state devices. Solid state devices are devices that generate the healing rays fully electronically and very quietly. This is the right choice for insecure or inexperienced users or even patients who are a little anxious. My experience is that seniors are also less concerned because the devices don't sound "so dangerous".

Illustration 1: Solid state devices

Regarding the choice of the modern device: It is important for professional healers that such devices are certified for the healing application in practice. Otherwise there is no protection for users and doctors. There is only one choice here: The modern healing devices from Tefra (approx. €2000). For users who do not do this professionally, there is a considerable variety in different price ranges. For example, Holo Elektron also manufactures

modern solid state devices. They are around €600. The Chinese devices (which are mostly offered for cosmetic purposes) are currently flooding the market, but they do a good job and are affordable, especially for beginners (approx. €30).

The devices from the Ukraine are manufactured to a high quality, so they are also a bit more expensive (80-90 €). There are also a ot ofelectrodes available. However, it should be noted that the devices require attachments with a diameter of 12 mm. The usual electrodes have a diameter of 11 mm and cannot be used for the Ukrainian devices.

Illustration 2: solid state device

On the subject of repairs: As far as I know, there are no repairers for solid state devices. The Chinese and Ukrainian devices are not worth repairing, there are no professional repairers that I know of for Tefra devices. The issue here is, of course, liability for the function of the devices. This is then passed on to the repairer. By the way: Electronics also have a limited shelf life.

Rating of the garage:

Pros: modern technology, relatively quiet, looks harmless, low acquisition costs, does not frighten patients , long treatment time possible.

Cons: Devices are difficult to repair, the devices are less effective than mechanical devices.

1.2 Mechanical technology

With this classic mode of operation, the high-frequency radiation is generated by a mechanism that rattles, hummes and buzzes. A Wagnerian hammer generates frequencies that are amplified by a Tesla coil. This technology is available with more modern versions from about 1950-1990. The early devices begin around 1910 and were mostly produced in the period leading up to the outbreak of the Second World War.

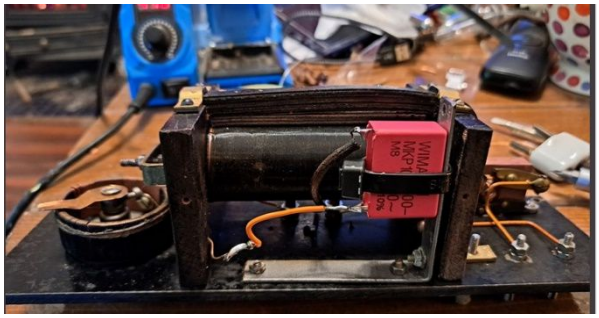


Illustration 3:mechanical device

Basically, the historical technology has two weak points: the Tesla coil in the handle and the capacitors. The cables can also be brittle due to old age. Users of these devices must be aware that effort is required to keep these devices running.

Of course, these weak points also mean a restriction in terms of function: In order to avoid overheating and thus the destruction of the devices, the operating times are reduced. These devices should not run for more than 10 minutes at a time and should have approximately 30 minutes cool down times between uses. When you're ready to do it, there are decisions to be made.

A distinction is made between "youngtimer" and "oldtimer" vehicles. We also have the old technology in the high-frequency devices in a more modern and an older version. Depending on the application, you should make the decisions here. Basically:

1) The older the device, the higher its probability of failure.

2) The older the device, the higher the repair costs.

Rating of the garage:

Pros: Huge spectacle, beautiful look, antiques, strong effect

Cons: Only short treatment time, continuous operation impossible. Devices are very old and can often fail. Devices tend to overheat, repair skills are necessary.

1.2.1 The youngtimers

From my point of view, the youngtimers are available in a certain variety from France: Holo-Electron, Vitalis and Fluvita produced beautiful devices from the 50s to the 90s. The Tefra N 53 - a legend from Germany - is such a classic car. Youngtimers can often be repaired with very little repair work and are relatively safe thanks to the use of more modern components. The devices often contain an earth connection. In many cases, the youngtimers are still running and do not have to be revived at great expense. But eventually they too will come. The youngtimers have the advantage that they have the driving feel of a vintage car, but are a bit more modern (and therefore a little safer and more mature).

1.2.2 The oldtimers

And this is where the problem begins, the really old devices (e.g. Pansanitor, Felma, Provita, Qualitas, ...) are not designed to last 100 years or more. The cables are brittle, the capacitors are made with wax, the insulating layers or the fine wires of the secondary winding in the Tesla coils are often destroyed by overheating. Here, in order to achieve the function, repairs are repeatedly due. Some of the devices are then total losses (failure of the Tesla coil in the handle). The devices simply have limited reliability and resilience. But they look beautiful and make fascinating noises. That's the appeal.

Basically, if you want to drive a classic car, you either have to be able to

repair it yourself or you need a lot of money to pay for a repair or to buy a completely overhauled device.

Case 1: You can repair or you dare to repair. This is of course ideal. My repair manual is available to help with this (write me an email if you need one) and also Facebook groups (e.g.:Our international repair group) dealing with the topic. This is a fundamental alternative, because even outdated devices or repaired devices will fail again at some point. And that's when it's important to be able to do minor repairs yourself.

Case 2: You can't repair it, but you have enough money available. You can find providers of refurbished devices on the Internet or in relevant Facebook groups. My personal favorite here is Steffan from Twotowers.com Steffan's page, who mainly provides the Renulife devices with new security functions and makes them look beautiful. This is the case where the classic car is repainted and gets a new, vintage engine and modern safety features. The beauty of the car is completely restored. It's like buying a new model. This is a wonderful option if you want a beautiful device that actually works.

Case 3: You can't repair, but want someone to repair an old device for you inexpensively. And it's really hard to find someone to do that. That doesn't actually work. You're pretty much going to end up with Case 2, and there's a high probability that you'll end up with someone who does a professional overhaul.

Assessment of the garage for youngtimers versus oldtimers:

Pro Youngtimer: Less probability of failure, more modern components. You can often just plug in youngtimers and they'll run.

Contra Youngtimer: Spectacle and rarity of the oldtimers, the oldtimers are often even more potent in terms of effect. Classic cars need more care and maintenance than young classic cars.

Conclusion on the technology: If you need high resilience and reliability, buy a solid state device. If you like the noise and can get used to a limited usage time, buy a mechanical device.

2 Brands that are recommended

The following recommendations are without guarantee and show my preferences for individual brands. Over the years I have had around 300 devices in my hands. I would like to differentiate between youngtimers and oldtimers.

2.1 Youngtimer

Here it is mainly the French devices from Holo-Electron and also the devices with the two handles from IXU. Probably among the best that have ever been produced.
Tefras N 53 also belongs in this category, a device that has become more and more sophisticated over time. Those in the know look for the Tefra N53 Standard 2 with the black lid. Also the more modern Austrian Helios are extremely expensive but very high quality devices that are crammed with a lot of electronics but just work great.
Régis Villenave, a French collector and enthusiast, describes the devices as follows:
Helios (the modern ones): Rolls Royce, strong power, diathermy plate, strong wood case, strong wand coil never out of order.
Fluvita : french high end brand, strong power, wand coil very rarely out of order.
IXU: 100% in bakelite , probably the GOAT of bipolar machines (no power lost when using both wands), and the GOAT for the simplicity to repair.Victobel : spanish low quality brand, not bad in working condition but cheap materials...

2.2 Oldtimers

There are buy recommendations and non-buy recommendations here. Devices that I don't buy are Frequenta, Violetta and the dreaded Heliolux. The handles are a significant weak point and the Heliolux is an additional disaster when it comes to the driver coil. Régis brings up the following candidates: *Frequenta: wand coils always out of order and difficult to repair.* In my opinion, the Vitalis devices are a real tragedy. Beautiful to look at, but most do not survive transport and the lid of the machine is broken. Regis says; *Vitalis: french beauties but the most fragile fascia of all time, very often broken, wand coils very often out of order...*

German devices that I like very much are, for example, from Bögro or from Pansanitor. This also includes Elmeda and Felma, Wapa and Medikus. In the end, it's all about avoiding the wobbly candidates (see above).

A small note: Devices with a fine adjustment on the handle (eg a rotary knob like Helios or a slider like Frequenta or Innerva) often cause big problems when repairing or are sources of error. If you like to tinker and have a lot of time, it's worth a try. But 50% of the time it doesn't work.

3 Be careful when purchasing devices

If you have decided on a device (or at least a certain device age) and you are offered a device, there are of course certain check routines. If the checks are good, you can strike, if the checks are bad, you at least have negotiating arguments, or you don't buy at all. I deal here with the young and oldtimers.

3.1 Check 1: The box

Look at the box in the pictures. We look for signs of moisture and mold and water marks. If there is something, we will be a bit more critical. Water and electricity are not friends. Check to see if any parts are loose or dented, wet storage often destroys the joints and the nails of the parts. Moisture does not fundamentally ruin the devices, there is nothing in the mechanics that can go moldy. But the metal of the hammer can corrode and oxidize, as can on/off buttons and 110/220 volt switches. When you buy it, also look at the locks on the box to see how rusted they are. If necessary, you ask the seller for more pictures or ask explicitly for the box. That the vintage cars are a bit rusty is perfectly ok. Youngtimers shouldn't be. The woodworm is our enemy. If you see woodworm holes or fine wood flour in the box: be careful. Here you should first fight the woodworm before you take the device into your apartment.

3.2 Check 2: First look inside - the optics

A look at the inner workings first asks for rust and mold. Look at the electrode holders, are they broken or rusted or oxidized? This can be an indication of water. You can handle a little mold. Incidentally, replacing the electrode holders is not cheap at all, but that is not crucial. Once you have checked the inside, look at the lid of the device. Is it broken or cracked?

Are there signs of violence? The screws on the lid's surface and their condition also reveal a few things. If they are sparkling clean or at least not rusted, that's good. Rusty screws often cause problems, but you can solve them with WD 40!.

Brittle cables are a good argument to lower the price because the devices become "unsafe" with them. But that is not relevant for us, because the cables are exchanged anyway.

3.3 Check 3: Is everything there or is it too much?

At least one machine, one handle and 2 cables belong in a box. You have to replace the cable and the power connector anyway, so it's not that bad if they're missing. It is dramatic when the machine or the handle is missing. Both can actually only be replaced if you butcher another device for them. On some devices, such as the Haider I bought here, the handles are hidden under the electrode tray. In this case there was no handle. So: When in doubt, always ask if the handle is there. The device here also has no cables. The question here is, are there any or not. If you can ask the seller, do it. Usually missing cords are not a problem if the cords don't need to be plugged into the top of the machine. Cables that run into the device (e.g. through the side) are good for us - no special plugs are necessary here. The problem with the cables are the plugs to the device. Some handles are connected with a plug that goes into prongs ontop of the machine. With the holo-electrons, for example, both the power and the handle are plugged into the top. These connectors are replaceable but it would be nice if they were there.

Illustration 4: Haider fail

Ok, assuming you have the handle, machine and cables with plugs where necessary. The next step is to check whether there are any components in the device. Capacitors or cables that don't belong there. 99% of these devices are tinkered with, someone has already repaired them. It often doesn't look very professional. Why do you repair a device? Because it's broken. Now you can be lucky or unlucky. Either the repairman has understood his business or not. Most of the time he doesn't have that, hence the sale of the device. If such "extensions" are there, skepticism is announced. You have to expect surprises here.

Illustration 5: Two connectors at the top

3.4 Check 4: The machine itself

It's seldom possible to look INTO the machine itself when making a purchase, but there are still some clues to check. Using the Haider bad buy as an example, I would like to describe some of these points of reference for testing a machine. Missing: The button for the controller (far left). One wonders why. Missing: A lightbulb (top center). Without this lightbulb, this device will never run because the lightbulb is a fuse. If the current becomes too strong, the tungsten wire will burn out. A screw is also missing on the top of the device (bottom left). What was stupid here was that the switch for 110/220 volts was also missing. The Haider has two pens,

Illustration 6: Haider Fail again

one white and one red. This is a dangerous thing. If the setting is wrong, the machine can burn off.
Of course you have to know exactly what can be missing - that makes things more difficult when making a first purchase. But you can look at comparison pictures of similar or identical devices from the respective manufacturer on the Internet, maybe then you can see if something is missing.

So take a close look at the machines. Tefras that are not tampered with are sealed. They actually have a seal on the bottom of the machine. Holo Electrons also have a wax sealed screw in the lower right corner. If these seals are there, nobody has opened the machine yet, that would be good.

By the way, you can also ask the seller for the weight, whether the device is heavy. If it isn't, the inner workings of the machine may be missing - I've actually seen something like that before. If in doubt, you can ask the seller to open the machine and send you a picture. Some do!

3.5 Check 5: The handle

The handle can really cause problems. A closer look is necessary here. The first thing I do is check whether there is a handle at all and how complete it is.

Illustration 7: A handle and what's inside

The handles are closed, the Tesla coil cannot be seen. Also check the handle for broken areas or mechanical damage. Second, I look to see if the handle has a fine adjustment, some kind of slider or switch. Sliders are not critical, knobs on the handle promise bad problems. The thin cables of the strength control are soldered onto the primary coil. If this soldering is gone (which can easily happen due to the permanent turning around), the finest repairs are necessary, which are extremely time-consuming.

Illustration 8: Helios handle with knob (left)

3.6 Check 6: The electrodes - complete?

In addition to the complete machine, the electrodes are the most important thing. They determine the price of the device in the market. The more electrodes, the more expensive the devices. Brands and machines are apparently less important for the purchase price than the electrodes.

First you look for broken glass. Are there broken electrodes somewhere? Are there broken glass somewhere? Are mounts empty? In principle, this step is the comparison between the number of holders and the number of electrodes. That has to fit. Replacing missing electrodes can be expensive. If boxes have electrodes with red stickers, that's a serious reason to buy

them (see my book on electrodes for a more detailed description of things).

Here are a few more tips on missing electrode components. It's often the small parts that are missing - so check if these small parts are there.

Illustration 8: Fulgurator's Glass Shell

The fulgurators have an adjustable glass cap at the top that regulates the distance between the wire and the skin. That is very often missing. In case of doubt, this is not a big problem, since the distance to the skin can of course also be maintained manually. In this respect it is a question of completeness and one's own convenience.

Inhalation electrodes consist of several parts: the base part (the electrode with the metal cap) and one or two attachments. These attachments are placed on the base part and thus enable inhalation. Always check that all parts are present. Unfortunately, there is currently no way to buy these parts or replace them in any way. Sometimes the attachments are there, but not the base part (here with the golden metal wire). Then you

Illustration 9. Holo Electron inhalation electrode

can at least keep the attachments for when the next inhalation electrode comes.

What is also missing from time to time are the rolls of the roller electrodes. According to the current status, they cannot be replaced, but there are already reasonably good roller electrodes from China. Also look at the arms of the holder for the roller electrodes. Sometimes they are bent. But you can do that with a hot air hair dryer or a soldering iron. Warm Bakelite molds relatively easily. If the glass rolls are loose, you should look at the cones in which the electrode is suspended. If these are missing or broken off, you can actually book out the electrode, because then the gas is out.

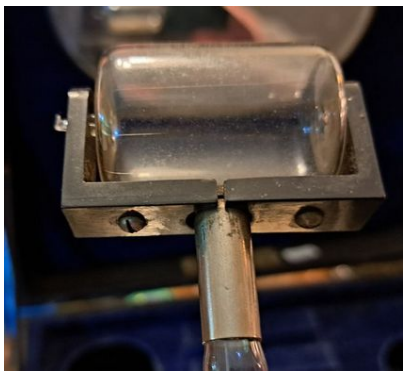


Illustration10: Roll(er)-electrode

3.7 Check 7: Diameter of the electrodes

Actually, this is only a secondary selling point, but I want to mention it anyway.

Illustration 11:. radiostat

In itself, the diameter of the electrodes is not a problem if you use the electrodes that come with the device. It may only become a problem if you want to use electrodes from other devices or replacement electrodes from China or Ukraine. The old German/European devices have electrodes with a diameter of 11 mm. There are (unfortunately) exceptions to this: Haider devices have a diameter of 10.5mm – a very narrow diameter.

If you want to use other electrodes, you have to buy an adapter or build it yourself. The radiostat is the other way around. The electrodes have a diameter of 12 mm. Here you could work with the Ukrainian electrodes from Ebay, which have a diameter of 12 mm. In principle, the following applies to replacement electrodes: Always ask about the diameter.

3.8 Check 8: Integrated devices

The first patent of a healing device in the USA was an integrated device, which means: It consists only of a large, heavy handle. In this grip, the machine with its driver coil and the Tesla coil of the grip are placed closely together. These devices are particularly common in the United States and English-speaking countries. They are the archetype of the devices. There are countless brands here.
In Germany, for example, there are devices from Radiolux. They usually come with just a few electrodes.

Illustration 12: Radiolux

So the rule with the 2 cables and the plugs does not apply here, there is only one cable that leads the power into the machine. These devices have their own charm and often work very well. A small obstacle is that the old capacitors are very narrow. If you want to replace them, you have to find very small or round capacitors.

4 Conclusion: What is your decision?

My conclusion: impulse purchases are just rubbish. Then rather more money for a device that does not cause so much cost and work. Switch on your brain, pick up the shopping guide and things are going well.

Solid state or mechanics:

criteria	**Solid state**	**mechanics**
Price	From about 30-2000	From about 80-1200
Strength	Middle	High
optics	It's going ok	Great!
spectacle	Small amount	High
repair costs	None. Throw away	From €50
resilience	Long service life	Short operating time
probability of default probability	Small amount	Medium to High
Do I have to be able to repair?	no	Yes

Youngtimer or vintage car

criteria	**youngtimer**	**Antique car**
Price	From about 100-1000	From about 80-1200
Strength	Middle	High
optics	Sober, functional	Great! (Art deco)
spectacle	Middle	High
repair costs	Little	high €
resilience	Average operating times	Short operating time
probability of failure	Middle	High
Do I have to be able to repair?	A little (cable/capacitor)	Pretty much

And what now?

First you have worked through the shopping guide and made it clear to yourself what exactly you have in front of you. You have taken a look at possible problem areas and will now experience fewer surprises. Unfortunately, surprises can never be ruled out, but you can reduce the probability of their occurrence. The big unknown remains with the Tesla coil in the handle. You only notice whether it works when you start it up. That's the exciting question.

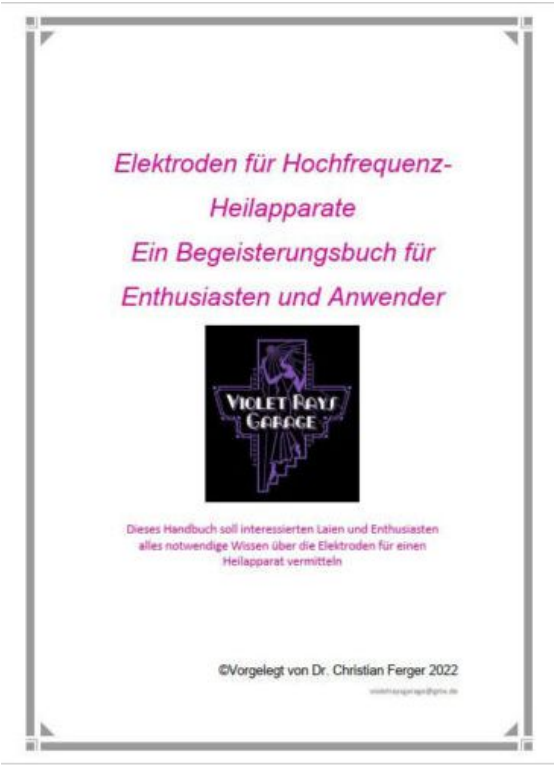
With this information, you can also consider how much work or money it will take to get the device into a shape you want. Is it all worth it are you just losing money?

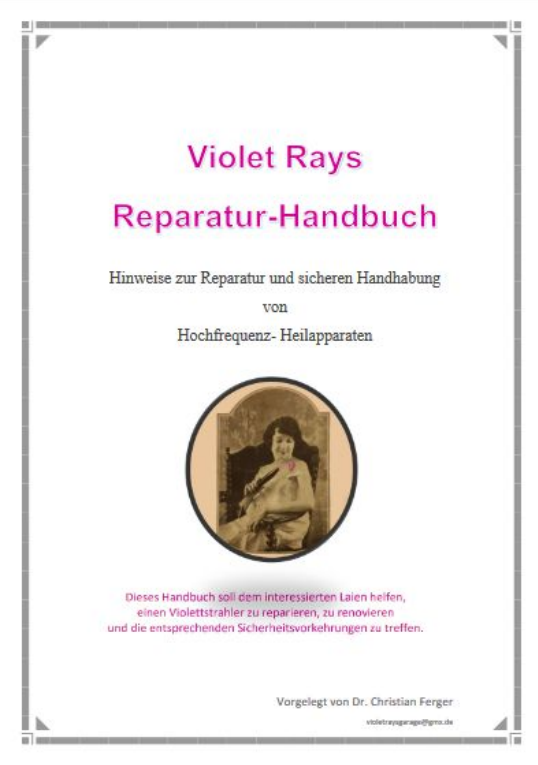
A collector would decide differently than a hobbyist or a user. Risk affinity is also a decision criterion. For me, for example, it's less about the electrodes than about the machines, I like to have very rare and old devices. That is the criterion for me. Other colleagues make sure from the outset that the device is in perfect optical condition, otherwise they won't buy it. Sometimes you have to wait longer to find something. The ravages of time do not leave the devices untouched.

Please inform the seller how to ship the devices. I made videos for this which you can find on YouTube:Packaging video German andPackaging video English. Sellers' fears that glasses could break during shipping is often an obstacle to shipping the devices. Take away these fears and send the video to the sellers. Please remember: Vitalis devices break easily, they have to be shipped like raw eggs.

So now I wish you a good hand when buying the device, have fun. Never forget: A bit of luck is also part of it!

Finally, a note on our own behalf. I'm actually constantly working on topics related to high frequency and have already recommended 2 books to enthusiasts and users. If you want one or both, please email me at:violetrays-garage@gmx.de.





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No promise of healing for the electrodes and their applications: Special information on the Medicines Advertising Act (HWG)

For legal reasons, it must be pointed out at this point that the treatment methods presented here are not medical therapy methods. The treatment methods do not necessarily belong to the generally recognized methods in the sense of recognition by conventional medicine. All statements made about properties and effects as well as indications of the treatments presented are based on knowledge and experience in the respective treatment direction itself.

I assume no liability for health, material and immaterial damage or consequential damage that may arise from the use of this book. You buy the devices at your own risk.

By the way: Unless otherwise stated in the illustrations, the electrodes/objects shown come from my own collection